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Crash Course Biology #7: Population Ecology: How We Saved the Bald Eagle

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The study of a single species in an area is called _____ ecology.
2. Many animals have had to _____ to urban environments in order to survive.
3. The Bald Eagle became the national bird of the United States in the year _____.
4. By 1963, only _____ mating pairs of Bald Eagles were documented in the United States.
5. The three D's of measurable population-related features are density, _____, and demographics.
6. The number of organisms in a specific area tells us how _____ or spread out the population is.
7. Some plants, like *salvia leucophylla*, release toxic chemicals to prevent other plants from growing nearby, creating a _____ dispersion pattern.
8. Ecologists use the _____ and _____ method to estimate population size by marking and recapturing individuals.
9. The maximum population size an environment can sustain is called its _____ capacity.
10. A sudden increase in a population's size, without natural predators or resource limits, leads to _____ growth.
11. A population's size can be limited by factors like competition and disease, known as _____-dependent factors.
12. A hurricane wiping out a portion of a population is an example of a _____-independent factor.
13. The pesticide _____ was responsible for the decline of the Bald Eagle population by causing thinner eggshells.
14. In _____, DDT was effectively banned in the United States, which led to the recovery of Bald Eagle populations.
15. By 2007, the Bald Eagle was officially removed from the _____ species list.

Crash Course Biology #7: Population Ecology: How We Saved the Bald Eagle – KEY

1. The study of a single species in an area is called **population** ecology.
2. Many animals have had to **adapt** to urban environments in order to survive.
3. The Bald Eagle became the national bird of the United States in the year **1782**.
4. By 1963, only **417** mating pairs of Bald Eagles were documented in the United States.
5. The three D's of measurable population-related features are **density, dispersion, and demographics**.
6. The number of organisms in a specific area tells us how **close together** or spread out the population is.
7. Some plants, like *salvia leucophylla*, release toxic chemicals to prevent other plants from growing nearby, creating a **uniform** dispersion pattern.
8. Ecologists use the **mark and recapture** method to estimate population size by marking and recapturing individuals.
9. The maximum population size an environment can sustain is called its **carrying** capacity.
10. A sudden increase in a population's size, without natural predators or resource limits, leads to **exponential** growth.
11. A population's size can be limited by factors like competition and disease, known as **density**-dependent factors.
12. A hurricane wiping out a portion of a population is an example of a **density**-independent factor.
13. The pesticide **DDT** was responsible for the decline of the Bald Eagle population by causing thinner eggshells.
14. In **1972**, DDT was effectively banned in the United States, which led to the recovery of Bald Eagle populations.
15. By 2007, the Bald Eagle was officially removed from the **endangered** species list.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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